

HOPE VS. DESPAIR

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An intelligent gentleman, who occupies an honorable position abroad, while on a visit to Honolulu, has been called to witness to the political situation of the country. He observed that "the party, which for a long time held political influence in this land, has properly lost its hold for want of hope. Its leaders have been prophets of despair to the native population, who are still the chief constituents of the Kingdom." This is true. The late Attorney-General Armstrong publicly said, that "within fifty years at least, the Hawaiian Kingdom will pass away." His brother, General Samuel Armstrong said in a discourse uttered in this city, that "the Kanaka is doomed. Other gentlemen of their party association have said in public and otherwise, that "the only hope for the political advancement of the Kingdom is the end of the native Government," and quite recently two politicians, Messrs. Baldwin and Bailey, who were in the city of Honolulu, the Supply Company, while visiting the city of New Orleans and there interviewed, are quoted as having said that "Hawaiian-Americans look forward to the time when the country shall become a portion of the Union." Now we must bear in mind the fact of the recognition of the independence of the Kingdom by the great States in a spirit of generous sympathy towards the Hawaiian people, and that the United States had shown a ready disposition to assimilate with the order of civilization. The founder of the Kingdom, the Conqueror Kamehameha, as soon as his character was known abroad was held in high esteem by foreign potentates, and we have seen that the King of England addressed him as Majesty, and gave orders that British commanders wherever met, and accord it Royal honors. Now mark, that the British Power has been notably backward in according titles of sovereignty to the chiefs of petty States. We see in the case of the Sultans, Rajahs and Maha-Rajahs, of the Malay Archipelago and South-eastern Asia, all of whom control far greater territory and population than the Hawaiian Kingdom. Hawaii and let they have never been addressed as other than "Highness," while the great Roman style of Majesty was early accorded to the Sovereign Chief of Hawaii, who had given evidence of an enlightened spirit of political order, and every assurance of the complete security of strangers within his borders, that their rights should be as well guarded as those of his own subjects. Justice, truth and right established by the founder of the Kingdom, and faithfully maintained by all his successors, thereby establishing in Hawaii an order of civilization of the first degree, has secured for this little kingdom an unqualified recognition of entire independence, for which immensely greater States have sought for in vain. Now the chief and the people who control the Hawaiian Kingdom are still here. A native sovereign, the peaceful successor of the Great Kamehameha, sits on the Hawaiian Throne; and, although the Hawaiian people have sadly declined since the days of the founder of their Kingdom, yet there is a godly remnant full of national spirit and hope, holding in their hands, in accordance with properly established laws, the reins of government. Their ballot still mainly constitutes the legislative body of the Kingdom, and they have not yet proven themselves unworthy of their special privilege by any unjust discrimination against the strangers who live with and among them. In no instance has the overwhelming majority of Hawaiians in the Hawaiian Legislature ever taken up against the foreign minority the wrong to foreign interests. They have ever acted in accordance with the spirit dictated by the founders of their Kingdom, to live in harmony with, and observe justice and right in their inter-

course with foreigners. Therefore, the great political privileges accorded by foreign powers to the Hawaiian chief and his people have never been forfeited; and we feel, moreover, that the recognition accorded to the present political distinction to Hawaii, in contrast with many much larger States, would regret that the chiefly lines and native people to whom, the sovereign recognition was accorded should utterly pass away. We feel that the Powers recognised the Hawaiian nation for its maintenance. Then why should any within her borders despair, and why should they endeavor to impress this feeling upon the Hawaiian people? The Hawaiians bitterly resent and resist such expressions of hopelessness in respect not only to their political, but physical existence, and it cannot be wondered at that they have readily inclined their hearts and given their voices to a policy that was based upon hopefulness and the continuance of the Hawaiian people and their independence.

(Daily, February 21.)

THE CORONATION FLEET.

THE U. S. S. Luckawana, U. S. S. Wachusett, H. B. St. John, Mutine, and the corvette of the French marine, may be properly styled a Coronation Fleet, as they have been ordered by their severer Governments to be in the harbor of Honolulu, so that their officers and armament might assist at and participate in honoring Their Majesties' Coronation. And we think that the several Powers could not have made a happier choice of officers to carry out a general duty of honor and courtesy, and to honor a little State, than in the selection of such officers and gentlemen, as Captain Wilson, Commander Pearson, Commander Edwards, and Commander Chateaufort. The senior of these gentlemen, Captain Wilson, impresses all who have encountered him with his uniform courtesy and kindness of manner. He is evidently a superior officer, a gallant and a generous man, and his bearing betrays a generous heart. The junior American Commander Pearson, is the embodiment of a *preux chevalier*, and his gallantry in a trying situation won from a great nation, jealous of conferring its honors, a mark of unusual distinction for an American officer. Long we hope, that his handsome person may bear the depositions of a long life. Commander Edwards has the impressive bearing of most courteous self-possession, and is a superior officer, and accomplished gentleman. The French Commander Chateaufort, now in early manhood, shows by his advancement in his profession, his ability as an officer.

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(Daily, February 22.)
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

figure in history. The great Virginia farmer and surveyor now fills a niche in the world's *catkalia* where he will be ever remembered among the foremost of men. He has received a double honor, the sobriety of his names, the Savior and the Father of his country. Human nature feels ennobled and encouraged in the contemplation of such a character. Love and reverence for his memory are no longer confined to his own land, but spread abroad, and great nations deem it an honor to take part in honoring America's great son. Little Hawaii joins America's great people in the commemoration of the anniversary of his birth.

It is interesting to note here, that America's pre-eminent man was a contemporary with Hawaii's great chieftain. When Washington closed his military career in 1783, Kamehameha was near the culmination of his military success, and, when the great American patriot resigned the presidency of the United States, the Hawaiian warrior had succeeded in the unification and pacification of his country. In those times the contrast between the American leader and the Hawaiian chief was by no means as great as it now is between the President of the United States and the King of Hawaii. At that time, the island conqueror could muster an army of 35,000 men, while the Hawaiian great chief of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu he led to the charge nearly as many warriors as Washington had in command at Brandywine or Yorktown. While the American patriot could claim the support of 3,000,000 souls rising up for freedom, Kamehameha had not less than one quarter of a million of men under his banner, and the Hawaiian reverence has quivered. The nation of Washington has grown to fifty—yes, sixty—millions of souls, while the successor of Kamehameha rules over a State of, say, 70,000. The character and principles of leading men give character to a State, and not the mere area and population. The 90,000 or 70,000 of

of Hawaii have sent down to the islands an infinitely brighter light than that of the millions of Hawaiians, owing to the eminent character of her leading men. It may be that Hawaii can claim some consideration, despite the paucity of her numbers, in consequence of the pre-eminent character of a founder and a father of the country, since it has been said and sung of him; that after his wars and struggles he made peace and good guidance abound in the land, and enabled the feeble and the helpless to enjoy a security that had never before been known in Hawaii. His name, too, shall go abroad beyond his own land, and win the admiration of other people, like that of the American patriot and statesman. The parallel between Washington and Kamehameha may be permitted to a Hawaiian people, who have set up with such welcome, rejoicing and reverence the statue of their pre-eminent hero, will learn more and more to appreciate and reverence the transcendent character of the matchless American patriot and statesman; and when prosperous Hawaii constructs her temple of fame and glory, she will surely reserve a place for the statue of the illustrious George Washington, whose memory we reverently commemorate.

Our Wednesday contemporary appears to have engaged a diplomatic reporter, although the very untrustworthy nature of his information is always conspicuous. Some time ago he reported that the relations between the Foreign Office and the French Legation were broken off, which was an unqualified untruth. Now he reports that a Commander of a steam-of-war in port demanded an apology from the Foreign Office for the insult which was offered to the harbor if it was not given. This is another untruth. We advise our contemporary to seek more correct sources of information than his talking informant.

Latest Foreign News.

The steamer "City of New York" arrived Wednesday afternoon, and brought mail dates to the 14th instant. The following is a summary of the latest news :—

General Motteronge is dead.

The effect the cashing of the Orleans Princes is likely to have on the French army is the subject of anxious speculation in Paris.

There have been some very destructive floods at Cincinnati on the 11th February. The gates of the Ohio river are nearly closed, the water rising nearly two inches hourly. The steam ferry and street railway communication between Cincinnati and Kentucky side of the river has been suspended. The military barracks are all flooded, and nearly two square miles of the city are under water. People have fled from their homes, and are seeking shelter all day to the inhabitants and delivering them through second and third story windows.

The Russian warships, which were sent to the Exhibition, Russia asks 10,000 feet space. Every foot of the building will be occupied.

It is reported that the Government have been referred to the Establishment for Invalids at Antsel.

In addition to a nervous attack, Bismarck has lost his right limbs. The latest reports concerning the condition of Bismarck are unfavorable.

Rome. The Pope has accepted the Ministry of War, and Admiral Jaureguiberry complying with the request of President Grevy, has agreed to conduct the Ministry of Marine, sending the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Claus Spreckels, the

San Francisco sugar refinery, said to-night that the idea of having a monopoly of the sugar business of the Pacific coast was lumping. The sugar refiners, he said, two other refineries there opposed to him; one is owned by Boston parties, the other by Californians. There is a greater monopoly in the sugar refinery interest in the East than there ever was in California, for while there are three separate and entirely distinct concerns in the latter State, the Eastern refin-

are virtually under the control of a syndicate. "The whole trouble about the Hawaiian sugar industry," says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "is that a few men who are anxious to get control of the sugar trade of the Pacific States. The idea is to get the Hawaiian Islands under the United States and annexing the islands, as is stated in the *Republican* this morning, is the height of absurdity. All this fuss and rant about the Hawaiian Islands is the work of the Eastern refiners, and because I have succeeded in selling my products cheaper than they can afford to sell theirs, they are determined to do the foolish policy of hiring a blackmailing sheet in California to abuse me. This, however, is the only way in which they can get the fact that I am accused of owning every railroad that enters San Francisco, the Judges of the courts and the members of the Legislature of the State of California, besides a few Congressmen, my possessions do not weigh me down. To sum the whole matter up, I have been abused, but I have not been abrogated, but if the Senate concludes that the small percentage of sugar used in the United States produced by the Hawaiian Islands is sufficient to give the planters of Louisiana, you may rest assured that I shall still continue to supply that necessity to the Pacific coast and I shall fight to get a share of the trade."—*Boston Herald*.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[illegible]

Childhood.

But yesterday I let my Childhood go—
Shaking his clinging fingers from the hem
Of my Youth's dress, set thick with lustrous gem
And rich with broderie. With footsteps slow
I saw him backward turn, with form of yore.


The roses faded of the diadem,
The stars grew dimmer as he fled from them—
His eyes bent on me, blank of smiles and glow,
Something the worldful child kept close in trust—
A vague, faint rapture whose name knew I not,
I felt my pulse beat slower, and wan sighs
Came from my heart unbidden, and tears but
That fell upon footprints in the dust—
—and then I kissed Sweet Youth upon the eyes,
"Fading Driscoll, in Chicago Tribune.

A Story.
(Written for the P. C. Advertiser.)

Let us call him John Griffith, although the people of Honolulu knew him many many years ago by a very different name, but it would not do to state the one fatal romance of his life without giving a *nom de plume*. Yes, it is best to call him John Griffith and to associate the actual plume, clarinet and trousers, which we intend to eliminate, with that altogether fictitious cognomen. Then it is in order to state that this Griffith came to these islands from New England long ago, when there were almost no white men here except missionaries. He was a stout, fearless, frank, good-looking young man at that time; there was not an iota of vacillation simulation or dishonesty about him. In fact he sprang from the old Puritan stock that breeds

be dangers of a wild world, and the rigors of a
 voluntary exile rather than surrender religious
 liberty. He could readily trace his lineage back
 to the Plymouth rock in 1620, and occasionally
 he was, pardonably, not a little proud to do so;
 for he inherited all their staunch hardihood of
 physique, uncompromising morality and daunt-
 less courage.


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CAPTAIN ON BOARD.


TIME TABLE

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